

# The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1840.

VOL. I. NO. 18.

**The Spirit Of The Age.**  
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Bob Work,

EATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE WILL NOT SPEAK  
HIMSELF, &c., with Governor of Indiana. He introduced a law passed by the Legislature, to SELL  
FOR FINE OR COST. The same law declared me  
that the *THIRTY-NINE STRIPES*, to be inflicted  
upon those who should assault from his  
person, or who should do violence to this species  
of punishment, are unconstitutional. Ohio is even  
less than that that the law specifically includes WOMEN  
as men, to be WHIPPED to *feel THIRTY-NINE*  
STRIPES!

MURKIN AND THE  
CIVIL WAR.—The  
Civil War, &c., is  
every five months  
of the age of 21 years  
in the Territory, and  
kathleen's citizen only  
in the Union, & who  
are subject to the  
service of the country  
in the Territories, and holds  
on in my acres, of  
within any county of the  
or my less quantity in  
the country, before which  
comes in with the  
and which the law  
which makes the law  
the person or persons  
to be of value of paid  
or paid, or have  
in a state of a dead  
or dying, & who  
from a personal  
with the law, is in actual  
of five acres of  
subject to taxation in  
comittee in which he shall  
be declared to be  
qualified electors of rep-  
resentatives for the counties  
which they are respectively  
resident.

Jesse B. Thomas,  
Speaker of the House of  
representatives.

B. CHAMBERS,  
resident of the Council  
council—September 17th,  
1840.

M. HENRY HARRISON,  
President of the Chamber,

Approved—Sept. 17, 1840.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

JOHN TYLER'S DEMOCRACY.

John Tyler, the Federal candidate, the vice  
president, a member of the Virginia Convention,  
against the extension of the right of suffrage, con-  
tingent on a majority of the Virginian Convention,  
that the only true and legitimate qualification  
should be a freehold, thus virtually placing all power in  
hands of the few, that they should control the many,  
and that the few should be master of the many,  
and that the slaves should have a full opportunity  
of choosing those  
sentiments best ac-  
cording to their own. These  
believe in every  
right to every  
right, & those who  
call upon those who  
their services to the  
country, & that the  
AND THAT THE CAN-  
DATE ARE BOUND  
ANSWER IT.

READ THIS!

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE ALWAYS HAVE A  
RIGHT TO INTERROGATE THOSE WHO ARE CAN-  
DATE FOR THEIR SUFRAGES."

Martin Van Buren.

AND THEN THIS.

The *Under-Governor* was authorized, IN CASES  
HERE FURTHER OPINIONS WERE ASKED FOR,  
STATE MY DETERMINATION TO GIVE  
EDGES OF WHAT I WOULD DO IF I WOULD NOT  
IF I SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESI-  
DENCE.

Garrison's letter to Joseph L. Williams.

From the North Star.

R. VAN BUREN AND THE WHIG  
STANDING ARMY.

A correspondence is published in the Rich-  
mond Enquirer of the 7th instant, between a Com-  
mittee of Elizabeth City County, (Va.) consisting

John B. Cary, A. D. Hudgings, M. D., Thomas

Jones, G. A. Cary and President VAN BUREN.

The committee in their letter of the 4th ult., ex-  
pound five questions to the President, which  
are of exciting interest to the public;—the 1st re-  
pecting the Abolition of Slavery in the District of  
Columbia—2d, relative to the re-chartering of a  
National Bank—3d, on the Tariff Question—the  
relating to appropriation of money for Internal  
Improvement; and the 5th in the following words:

"Do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's scheme for  
an organization of the Militia?"

We have only room this week to give Mr. Van  
Buren's reply to the 5th and last question, in which  
he completely annihilates the *Whig humbug* of a  
standing Army of 200,000! and expresses his  
views in relation to the arming and training of the  
Militia, in a manner which must be satisfactory to  
every Republican.

Gen. Harrison has no answers to important  
political questions. "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE!"

but President Van Buren promptly replies to ALL  
THE ENQUIRIES of this committee in a letter da-  
ted the 31st ult., which closes thus:

In conclusion, you ask me, "whether I approve  
of Mr. Poinsett's scheme for the organization of  
the militia?"

My knowledge of military affairs is very limited;  
but I will nevertheless give you such views as I  
have been able to take of the subject of your  
inquiry.

The Constitution of the United States authorizes

Congress to provide for organizing, arming, and

disciplining the militia, and for governing them

when in the service of the United States—reserv-  
ing to the States the appointment of officers, and

the authority to train the militia, according to the

mode of discipline prescribed by Congress. In

execution of this grant of power, Congress, during

his administration, passed a law for the organiza-  
tion of the militia of the United States. By this act,

it is provided, first, that every free white citizen of

the United States, resident therein, between the

ages of fifteen and forty-five, (with some enumer-  
ated exemptions,) are to be enrolled and divided by

the several States into companies, battalions, regi-  
ments, brigades, and divisions, upon principles  
therin established, and, in like manner, officered  
by them, according to the rules prescribed by Con-  
gress for determining their number and respective  
rank. 2d. That the militia thus enrolled shall be  
armed at their own expense. 3d. That they shall  
be disciplined according to the rules approved  
and established by Congress, on the 29th of March, 1779; and 4th. That the rules for the government  
of the militia when called into service of the United  
States, (the manner and occasions of doing which  
being pointed out by law,) shall be the same rules  
and articles of war, as are provided for the govern-  
ment of the troops of the United States.

The provisions of the act of 1792, which obliges  
every citizen duly enrolled to be "constantly pro-  
vided with arms, accoutrements, & ammunition,"  
was re-enacted during the administration of Mr.  
Jefferson, and so much of that act as established  
the discipline and regulations of Baron Steuben was  
subsequently repealed, and the system of discipline  
and exercises of the regular army was adopted by  
the Militia. These additional provisions, with occa-  
sional acts respecting the appointment of the offi-  
cers by the States, and changing the regulations  
concerning the pay and subsistence of the militia,  
when in the actual service of the United States;  
and the preparation and distribution of a system of  
tactics, constitute every material part of the legisla-  
tion of Congress upon the subject of the Militia  
and the establishment of the Government.

The organization of the militia thus established  
has been in force nearly fifty years. It varies in  
many essential particular from that recommended  
by General Washington, and has been regarded  
ever since its adoption, as defective in an eminent  
degree, as well by the successive Presidents of the  
United States, as by all other persons, whose hab-  
its of life and opportunities of personal observation  
have fitted them to form sound opinions upon the  
subject. Its improvement was therefore an object  
of increasing and anxious solicitude on the part of  
General Washington, and almost every successive  
President commenced his career with calling the  
attention of Congress to the subject, and closed it  
with expressions of regret that these recommendations  
had proved unavailing. General Cass, when  
Secretary of War, stated, in an official report, that  
this subject had been presented for consideration no  
less than thirty-one times in official Executive com-  
munications, commencing with the inaugural ad-  
dress of President Washington.

The principal objections to the present system  
appear to arise from the great and unnecessary extent  
of the enrolment of the militia held to actual  
service, and who are required to master and do  
duty a certain number of days in the year, and  
from the want of adequate means or instruments  
to secure a proper instruction; by reason of which  
this heavy tax is not only rendered in a great de-  
gree useless, but is also unreasonably burdensome.

And such persons, so sen-  
tenced and tried or sold,  
shall receive two days for  
every one so tried.

Sec. 31. When any per-  
son, or persons shall com-  
mit or commit any crime or  
offense, he or she shall be  
subject to the laws of the  
country to be imposed by  
the court martial to be held  
before the judge to sit in  
order to try and decide  
the person or persons  
so convicted, to serve, to  
any person, or persons who  
will pay the said fine and  
cost for such time as the  
court may think rea-  
sonable.

Sec. 32. The TY-SLINE  
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